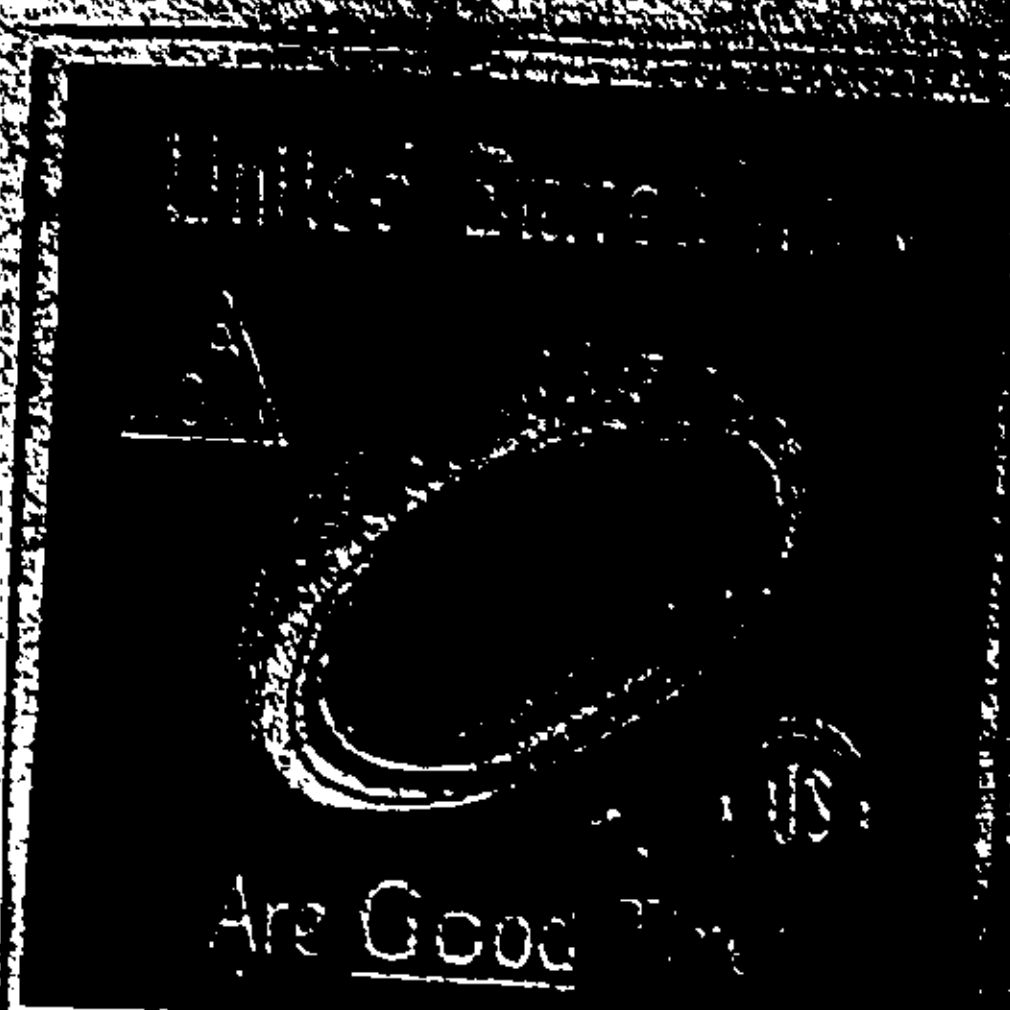




The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)



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TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DARK DAYS FOR BOLSHIEVISM.

WIDESPREAD REVOLTS REPORTED.

London, August 18.
The War Office states that anti-Bolshevik revolts are reported in the whole area opposite the western portion of General Denikin's front. The Bolsheviks are reported to have been driven out of Odessa by the populace and peasants, and are said to be evacuating Kiev and the whole of Ukraine. The latter may be an optimistic conclusion, but in view of the success of General Grigoriev's bands and other anti-Bolshevik elements, there is little doubt that the prospects of the Bolshevik cause in Southern Ukraine are not of the brightest.

MAXIM GORKY SHOT.

Copenhagen, August 18.
Vorwarts announces that Maxim Gorky has been captured and shot by troops of the notorious Bolshevik, Peters.

THE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

AMERICAN AIRMEN HELD TO RANSOM.

London, August 18.
Reuter learns that Mr. Cummins, the British Charge d'Affaires (who was ordered by General Carranza to leave the country) has not left Mexico City. Meanwhile the American and French Consuls have protested against Carranza's order.
A Washington message says Messrs. Davis and Peterson, two Army airmen, have written to Army Headquarters in Texas that they are in the hands of Mexican brigands, who are holding them to \$15,000 ransom and threatening death unless the sum is received by August 16. It is reported that the money has been forwarded in order to save the airmen.

NEW YORK RAILWAY STRIKE.

WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE RESCUE.

New York, August 17.
A strike on the subway and elevated railways has held up traffic in Manhattan and Bronx. Three million passengers are usually carried daily. The Mayor of New York is instituting a service of motor-buses. The War Department has lent 300, while private motor-cars are plying and charging nominal fares.

A CZECH SUCCESS.

Prague, August 18.
Czecho-Slovak troops to-day occupied the bridgehead at Pressburg and, crossing the Danube at two points, partly on rafts and partly over the bridge, silently captured a Magyar picket, whereupon the whole garrison surrendered.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI CHINESE AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Shanghai, August 19.
The Chinese Chamber of Commerce asks for a suspension of tax collection for a fortnight so that delegates can consult the Council on their request for a Chinese member of the Council, but the Council will not compromise or negotiate.

SEWAGE SYSTEM FOR SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, August 19.
The Public Works Department has submitted to the Council a plan for a sewage system for the Central District now, as part of an ultimate system covering the whole city.

SHANGHAI COUNCIL EMPLOYEES' PAY RAISED.

Shanghai, August 19.
All Municipal employees are to get a rise in salary averaging 10 per cent. and dating back to May 1st.

CHEAP RICE FOR CANTON.

Shanghai, August 19.
The Shanghai Cantonese are raising two lakhs of dollars to provide cheap rice for Canton.

PASSENGERS TO SHANGHAI, PLEASE NOTE.

Shanghai, August 19.
The Customs compels all passengers entering henceforth to show all effects.

U.S. MINISTER RESIGNS.

Shanghai, August 19.
The American Minister, Dr. Reinisch, has resigned. The State Department accepts his resignation. Dr. Reinisch is leaving in September.

SINGAPORE DEATH.

Shanghai, August 19.
A Singaporean, who was in Shanghai, died of a heart attack.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT PROHIBITED.

Shanghai, August 19.
Tao Yeo, Tachun of Tientsin, on demands made by Japan, has issued a notice strongly prohibiting the boycott of Japanese goods.

SOUTHERN UNITY NEEDED.

Shanghai, August 19.
In reply to Luk Wing-ting's and Shum Chun-hsin's telegrams, the President and the Acting Premier state that the south-west parties must be united before the Conference can be carried on smoothly.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE COMMISSIONER.

Shanghai, August 19.
Although many names have been recommended by various Tachuns for the post of Defence Commissioner in Shanghai, the Government is still in favour of Lu Wing-cheong acting for the time being.

AN AGREEMENT.

Shanghai, August 19.
It is reported that Chu Shi-chung and Yuan Ki-sui have come to terms and that therefore there will be no difficulty in holding the Shanghai Conference.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

Shanghai, August 19.
In the matter of the Tibetan negotiations only, the boundary question has so far been taken up. The British Government has made many concessions.

RATTAN WORKERS' VENDETTA.

SERIOUS INCIDENTS IN HONGKONG.

TWO KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

A series of very serious faction fights has taken place amongst the local rattan workers, and has resulted in the death of two Chinese, whilst five others are now lying in the local hospitals suffering from more or less serious stab wounds. So far, it has been impossible to get at the root of the quarrel, but from the information we have been able to secure, it appears there has been a difference of opinion between two Guilds to which the rattan workers belong. However, the serious part of the affair is that the members of the various factions have adopted methods which can only be compared with the stories of the "Black Hand" which enforced its decisions by much the same means as have been adopted by the local rattan workers. The trouble is apparently general amongst these men throughout the Colony, for incidents are reported at Yau-mati, West Point and Shaikwan. The Police, of course, have the matter in hand and the official report shows the following wounded and injured.
The first incident reported was the discovery of a man named Tang Fu aged 23 at 6.30 this morning at No. 1, Ladder Street. The man was suffering from several stab wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown. He was immediately removed to the Government Civil Hospital, and is lying in a serious condition.
The next case was that of a Chinese male named Teoi Ngan, aged 40, a cook employed by the Man Hing Chong rattan shop, No. 9, Lai On Lane. This man is suffering from three stab wounds, one in the right fore-arm, one in the left side of the chest and one in the back, inflicted by a pointed chopper or a knife. The wounds, although serious, are not considered dangerous. A statement made by the injured man, it would appear, that he was attacked by a man accompanied by four others, whom he did not know.

100, First Street, and has been sent to Hospital. He also is suffering from a stab wound in the back, inflicted with a sharp instrument by a man unknown. He states that whilst walking along First Street on Monday, at 9.30 p.m., a man came from behind and stabbed him. His condition is not considered serious.
At Yau-mati, a man named Chan Hing, aged 59, master of the Him Kat Cheong rattan shop No. 31, Austin Road, was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital. He was suffering from stab wounds in the head and back, inflicted by five or six men who attacked him, whilst he was walking along Shanghai Street. The men ran away. The victim subsequently died in Hospital.
A Chinese male, named Chan Ping Hoi, aged 46, master of the Chan Rai Kie Rattan shop, No. 478, Reclamation Street, Yau-mati, was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital, suffering from two bullet wounds, one in the left breast, and one in the leg, inflicted by two men who approached and fired at him with revolvers, whilst he was sitting outside his shop, splitting rattan canes. The assailants, after the attack, ran away in the direction of Argyle Street.
The next victim was a man named Tang Pan, aged 36, of the Yee Ho Rattan shop, No. 8, Shanghai Street, Yau-mati, who was also sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital suffering from stab wounds in the back which, he states, were inflicted upon him, at about 9.15 p.m., on Friday last, by one of several men who attacked him outside his shop. His wounds are not considered serious.
In the Shaikwan district, a man named Yeung Wan, aged 43, a chairmaker, and a member of Wanghang Village, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. It is reported that he was pushed over a wall by a man who escaped. He sustained serious wounds on the head and died on the way to hospital.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre, 8.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre, 8.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Theatricals, 8.15 p.m.
Theatricals, 8.15 p.m.

PROFITEERING.

INCREASED COST OF FOODSTUFFS.

THE COMPRADORE BLAMED.

With regard to alleged profiteering in Hongkong, a well-known European firm doing an extensive business in the Colony in imported foodstuffs, informs us that advances both from England and the United States are continually coming to hand increasing the wholesale rates on almost every commodity, and even these new prices are subject to further advances without notice. The following are amongst the commodities received by the latest mails:
From an American wholesale grocers' firm—"Since addressing you on May 26th, the market in food products of all kinds, and canned and dried fruits in particular, has gone steadily higher and has now reached levels which put all previous records in the shade. There is no precedent for conditions existing at present. We shall probably have the largest crop and pack of fruits in the history of California, but there appear to be ten buyers for every seller and this competition in buying has had its effect on orchardists, field and cannery labour, and every other factor connected with the production of the finished article. We suppose these prices must be considered merely as an instance of the world-wide inflation of all values, and that until there is a general deflation no marked declines will occur in canned fruits." (Amongst other things, the price of apricots per dozen tins has risen from \$1.75 (gold) to \$5, whilst peaches and pears have more than doubled in price.)
[From a well-known British house—"Owing to the steadily increasing cost of production, we are compelled to make an advance in the price of our mustard." (Then follows a list of the new prices which indicates that what cost 1s 7/4d, a lb. eighteen months ago now costs 2s 8d, a lb. to the wholesale purchaser.)
From a famous firm of British biscuit-makers—"The continued increase in the cost of manufacture compels us, to our regret, to

TYPHOON WARNING.

THE TELEGRAM QUOTED BELOW.

The Telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. to-day:
Typhoon E. of Southern Luzon moving W. or W.N.W.
The following telegram was received at 2.30 p.m.:
Typhoon is about Long. 123 degrees E. Lat. 14 degrees N., moving W.

DAY BY DAY.

The B. L. steamer Itola left Singapore for this port on the 18th instant, p.m. and is due here on the 24th instant.

advance the prices of biscuits from to-day." Another firm in the same way of business writes—"Owing to the continued rise in the price of raw materials and the increasing cost connected with manufacture and delivery, we are reluctantly compelled to again advance the price of biscuits." The same firm has been notified by one of the leading French glass manufacturers of a further 25 per cent. increase in all glassware (tumblers, etc.), this making rise of 125 per cent. on pre-war prices.
A representative of this firm, speaking to a Telegraph representative, said with the conditions as indicated above, it would readily be understood that prices to the consumer were bound to go up, but an increase in prices did not necessarily mean that profiteering was going on. "The real profiteers," he said, are the compradores. When they know there is a shortage of a certain commodity, they charge just what they like." For instance, I know of a case in which, because local stocks ran low, Chinese compradores were asking as much as one dollar a pound for pearl barley, which, a few weeks before, we were selling at twenty cents. And that is only typical of what goes on when these compradores know that stocks have almost run out. My experience is that if I have to buy from Chinese in such cases I have to pay prices which are ridiculously and absurdly dear. The compradore is the man who needs watching; he is the real profiteer."

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 11-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast: Rainy. Barometer: 29.7. Temperature: 2 p.m. - 77. Humidity: 3 p.m. - 91.

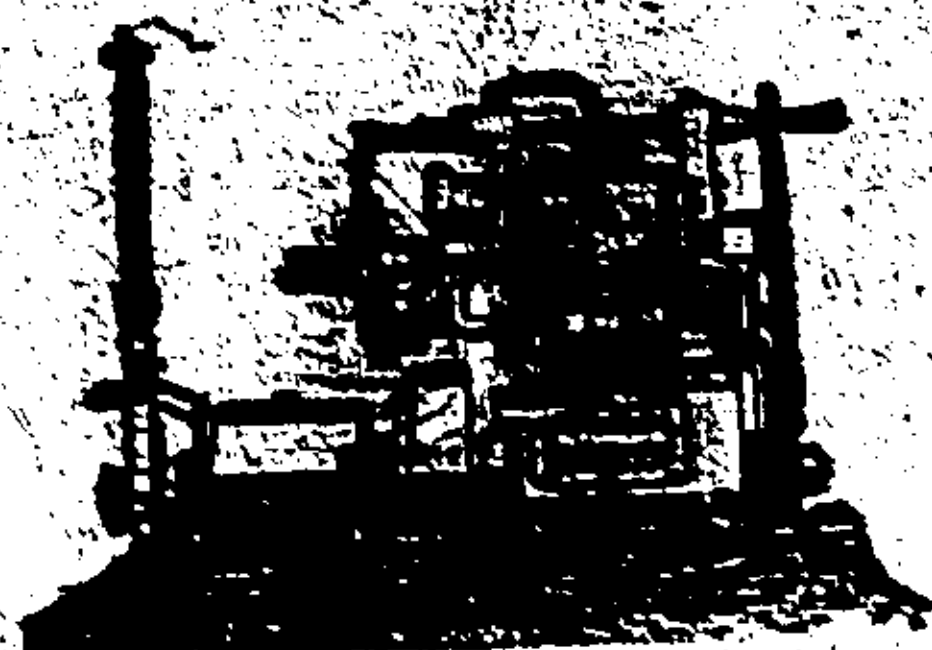
MACAO SENSATION.

BANK REFUSES TO HONOUR ITS NOTES.

A most startling item of news from Macao is that the Banco Ultramarino refuses to cash its notes.
The Macaoese, of the 17th instant, says that owing to the need for exporting silver for the payment of rice, a number of Chinese went to the Banco Ultramarino in Macao to exchange the Bank's notes into silver and, to their dismay, the Bank refused outright to exchange them. This caused quite a sensation. The agent of the Bank was summoned to appear before the Executive Council to explain this extraordinary action. He declared to the Council that the Bank had only \$5,000 in small coins in cash to meet \$200,000 worth of notes.
When this fact became known, there was a run on the Bank. The agent at first refused to cash the notes, but, probably fearing consequences, decided to exchange only \$10 at a time from each applicant. The next day the amount was reduced to \$5, and finally to only \$1. This had a deplorable effect on the money market, demoralising it. The notes were at a large discount, going begging at 15 per cent. discount.
The Macaoese states there is no possible defence for such an action on the part of the Bank, as it is bound by law to have in cash at least one-third of the balance of its notes in circulation.
The Macao public is astounded at the development. It is said that the Macao Colonial Treasury has deposited in the Bank no less than \$3,000,000, which is in current account.



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THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH

ALLIES AND SHANTUNG.

AMERICAN SENATOR'S STATEMENT.

Washington, July 15.—A charge that Japan secretly secured pledges from Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia early in 1917 that in the peace settlement Shantung Peninsula should, for certain considerations, be turned over to the Tokio Government was made in the Senate to-day by Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, who produced what he declared to be copies of diplomatic correspondence embodying the promises of Great Britain and France. These pledges, the Nebraska Senator declared, fully explained the pressure which resulted in Shantung's transfer to Japan under the Versailles treaty, whose ratification by the Senate, he asserted, would write "the blackest page in the nation's history."

Great Britain's influence in the matter, he charged, was secured by Japan's support of British claims to Pacific Islands south of the equator, while France's aid was purchased by a promise of the Tokio Government to help draw China into the war, so that German ships in Chinese harbours would be available for carrying troops and provisions to France.

On the 27th day of March, 1916, said Senator Norris, "the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio approached the British Ambassador located at that place, with a view of bringing about an agreement with the British Government. The Minister cabled to his Government, wrote the Japanese Government as follows:

"Tokio, February, 16, 1917.
"My Dear Excellency:

"With reference to the subject of our conversation of the 27th ultimo. His Britannic Majesty's Government accede with pleasure to request of the Japanese Government for an assurance that they will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions of the islands north of the equator on the occasion of the Peace Conference, it being understood that the Japanese Government will in the eventual peace settlements treat in the same spirit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the equator.

"I avail myself of this opportunity, M. le Ministre, to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)
"CONYNGHAM GREENE,
"His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador."

"On the 21st day of February, 1917, the Japanese Government replied to this communication of the British Government as follows (omitting formal part):

"The Japanese Government is deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit in which your Government has given assurance, and happy to note it as fresh proof of the close ties that unite the two Allied Powers. I take pleasure in stating that the Japanese Government in its part is fully prepared to support in the same spirit the claims which may be put forward at the Peace Conference in regard to the German possessions in the islands south of the equator.

"While the Japanese Government was waiting for a reply from the British Government it proceeded also to negotiate with the other Allied Governments. Its message to the French Ambassador at Tokio was signed by the Japanese Foreign Minister, and was as follows:

"The Imperial Japanese Government proposes to demand from Germany at the time of the peace negotiations the surrender of the territorial rights and special interests Germany possessed before the war in Shantung and the islands situated north of the equator in the Pacific Ocean.

"The Imperial Japanese Government confidently hopes the Government of the French Republic, realising the legitimacy of these demands, will give assurance that, her case being proved, Japan may count upon its full support in this question.

"It goes without saying that reparation for damages caused to the life and property of Japanese people by the unjustifiable attacks of the enemy, as well as other conditions of peace, of a character common to all the belligerent Powers, are entirely outside the consideration of the present question.

A few days after the French Ambassador replied to the Japanese Government as follows:



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"The Government of the French Republic is disposed to give the Japanese Government its accord in regulating at the time of the peace negotiations question vital to Japan concerning Shantung and the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator. It also agrees to support the demands of the Imperial Japanese Government for the surrender of the rights Germany possessed before the war in this Chinese province and these islands.

"M. Briand demands, on the other hand, that Japan give its support to obtain from China the breaking of its diplomatic relations with Germany, and that it give this act desirable significance. The consequences of this in China should be following—

"1.—Handing passports to the German diplomatic agents and consuls.

"2.—The obligation of all under German jurisdiction to leave Chinese territory.

"3.—The internment of German ships in Chinese ports and the ultimate requisition

of these ships in order to place them at the disposition of the Allies, following the example of Italy and Portugal. According to the information of the French Government, there are fifteen German ships in Chinese ports, totalling about 50,000 tons.

"4.—Requisition of German commercial houses established in China, forfeiting the rights of Germany in the concessions in certain parts of China."

"Upon receipt of this communication the Foreign Minister of Japan, on behalf of Japan, promised compliance with the request of the French Government contained in this letter. Similar negotiations were entered into, with similar results, with Italy, although the negotiations with Italy took place in Rome and not in Tokio. Similar agreement also was made with Russia, and it must be remembered that at that time Russia was still in the war and it was anticipated that at the close of the war she would have a place at the peace table.

"It is thus clearly disclosed that while these leading Governments of the world were inducing China to get into the war in order that they might secure her assistance and particularly that they might be able to get possession of the German ships interned in China's harbours, they were secretly plotting among themselves as to her destruction as soon as she had complied with their wishes and the war was over. In all the annals of history, I do not believe there is recorded an instance of a more disgraceful and dishonorable agreement to carve up the territory not of an enemy but of an Allied friend.

"And if we approve this wicked decree, is it any defence to say that we were the only member of the court that was not bribed? If we ratify this treaty as it stands, we approve not only the judgment but the reprehensible method by which it was brought about. If this treaty as it stands becomes operative and later the thirty millions of Chinese in Shantung should rebel against the rule of the Japanese and then if the balance of China should go to the assistance of their own brethren in attempting to overthrow the unlawful and cruel rule of a foreign government, men under Section 10 of the League of Nations as it now stands it would be our duty to contribute American blood on the battlefield to assist Japan to retain her power.

"This treaty should go back, and I believe if the American people could have an opportunity to see all the vice that it contains and were able to express their patriotic sentiments, it would go back practically by a unanimous vote. When the honest citizens of Great Britain, of France, of Italy realise the injustice that it contains, they will unite with us in demanding that it be rejected."

While declaring he favoured the general idea of a League of Nations, Senator Norris said he considered the Versailles covenant contained many objectionable features and would vote for changes in it.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUMANIA CLIMBS DOWN.

Paris, August 15.
The Supreme Council counter reply to Rumania expresses satisfaction that Rumania intends to work in agreement with the Conference's policy in Hungary, hence it opines Rumania intends to conform to the decisions of the Conference communicated through its military mission in Budapest by the Supreme Council. "It points out that the Conference thrice acquainted Bucharest with the details of the present Allied policy towards Hungary as regards the disarmament of Hungarian troops, the maintenance of order with the smallest foreign forces, the revictualising of Hungary and abstention from all interference in internal politics. The Supreme Council insist that final recovery of war, railway and agricultural material and live stock at present cannot take place. The Peace Conference alone possesses the right to fix reparation by Hungary and its distribution among the interested states. Neither the Rumanian army nor the Government has the right itself to fix Rumania's share as all assets belonging to Hungary are the pledge held by the Allies in common."

BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Cologny, Aug. 17.
The reduction of the British army of occupation, proceeding rapidly, whole divisions at a time returning to the United Kingdom. The British military authorities are permitting soldiers to volunteer to assist in harvesting at full rates of pay.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN.

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GENERAL NEWS.

AN ANCIENT EASTERN ART.

An exhibition of ancient works of art of the East opened recently at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester-square, Chinese, Indian, Persian, Greek, and Egyptian art being represented. The gallery is dominated by a statue of a woman, which gives us a glimpse of the ancient world such as we could never obtain merely by devouring history. It has the characteristic that belongs only to the greatest things in art. It expresses something for us, as if it were a modern work. It represents that which does not change in human beings. And all the while it retains its mysterious glamour from the past. Profoundly aware of the Kushan period in this gallery look out at us as from another world. They live, too, like the Greek figures, but a kind of life to which we have no key.

LONDON DEGREE IN COMMERCE.
Lord Incheape has presented £10,000 to the University of London as a contribution to the fund now being raised to establish a commercial degree. The trustees of Sir Ernest Cassel have promised £150,000 if a like sum is subscribed before October. It is proposed to found professorships and lectureships, to start a British "commercial literature," to endow travelling fellowships and scholarships, to make necessary extensions to the present buildings, and to establish a bureau of exports to assist those students whose occupations make it impossible for them to attend the regular lectures at the University. The closest possible touch is being kept with the business community over the proposals. Sub-committees representing every important industry have reported to the University on the needs of their prospective employees, and the course has been framed in the light of their suggestions. Lord Incheape is chairman of the sub-committee dealing with the shipping and shipbuilding industries.

DRY ENGLAND CAMPAIGN.
The *Weekly Dispatch* gives early news of the coming prohibition campaign in England in its "Secret History." Agents of the World Prohibition Movement, provided with ample funds, are already arriving in England from the United States. The astounding success of the Anti-Saloon League in North America in securing Prohibition in the United States and in the whole of Canada, except a portion of Quebec, is considered to be an encouraging sign of the achievement of Prohibition in Great Britain. The adhesion of a number of public men here has already been obtained, and ample funds will be found by the proprietors of cocoa and other temperance drinks. The movement will cut right across the web and woof of political parties. There will be an immense campaign by means of newspaper advertising, public meeting, house-to-house visitations, and the rest of the customary vigorous paraphernalia of American propaganda is being arranged. Meanwhile the brewers, whose profits, and the working men, whose freedom, are alike to be assailed, seem to be without any counter-organisation.

M.P.'S AND CHANNEL TUNNEL.
A meeting of M.P.'s was held recently at the House of Commons to discuss the report on the Channel tunnel. Sir Arthur Fell, who presided, moved that a letter be sent to M. Clemenceau congratulating him on the Peace Treaty, and expressing the hope that it would be immediately followed by the construction of the Channel tunnel. He said that the Committee of Members of Parliament, which was entirely non-political, numbered 317, and there were many more supporters in the House. Sir William Bull seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to. A resolution asking for the support of the Government as the best proof of desire for maintain and improve our friendship and alliance with France was submitted by the Chairman, Mr. Bonar Law, he said, had asked them to wait till peace was signed. The Government should now make up their minds, and should not be influenced by any Government official. He believed the Prime Minister was entirely in favour of the scheme, and he knew other Ministers who were so. There would be an enormous amount of work, apart from tunnel construction, which deserved the Government's serious attention in connection with the unemployment problem. Military opinion was very much altered in favour of the scheme. The resolution was carried unanimously, and a motion for a vote of thanks to Mr. Lloyd George.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

London, August 18.
The Anglo-Persian agreement in nowise means that Britain is assuming fresh and costly obligations nor that Persia has given up any part of her liberties. Persia took the initiative in requesting Britain to help her to rehabilitate the fortunes of Persia because she realised that Britain was her only great neighbour, closely interested in her future and able and willing to furnish help. The agreement also includes an undertaking that Britain will co-operate with Persia for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprise, to improve means of communication by railway construction, etcetera. An Anglo-Persian committee of experts will be appointed to revise the Customs tariff with a view to remodelling it to promote the prosperity of the country. The "Times" says "Britain's desire is that Persia shall stand on her own feet and with the aid now given her she should be able to reorganise her administration. The Persians have now renewed the opportunity to show their capacity for enlightened government. If they cease from strife and purge their departments from corruption the agreement should help to produce definite stabilization in the Middle East of which Persia is the core."

The "Daily Chronicle" says: "It is to Persia's interest and to ours that she be free. It is also to both our interests to shut the door to concession hunters and check the intrigues of Young Turks, Bolsheviks, discontented Mohammedans and adventurers."

The "Daily Mail" points out that there is no justification for any anxiety regarding the complete independence of Persia.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

Copenhagen, Aug. 16.
It is officially announced from Budapest that the Cabinet has been reformed with M. Friedrich still Premier, M. Lovacz, Minister of Foreign Affairs and General Schnetzler, Minister of War. All are bourgeois Radicals. The other parties represented are small farmers, Clericals, Anti-Semites, Conservatives and the old official class. Several portfolios have been offered to Social Democrats who hesitate to accept owing to fears that the Conservative bourgeois parties intend to abolish Count Károlyi's scheme of proportional representation.

Budapest, Aug. 16.
Several British monitors and two patrolboats arrived on Friday to watch the Danube shipping. The crews were joyfully greeted by the public.

The preliminary examination of the ex-Locksmith Jancsik, commander of the Bolshevik Red Guard, was begun at police headquarters yesterday. The prisoner bore traces of a severe beating at the hands of the Rumanians. The room was filled with a crowd of witnesses who testified "inter alia" that three hundred persons were executed on the prisoner's orders at Durnapentele. Jancsik denied the charges or pleaded that he acted under the orders of the Bolshevik Government. The present Chief of Police, Reuter, said that many bodies of victims of the Bolsheviks had been fished out of the Danube, including the medical professor Benz.

THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

Berlin, Aug. 16.
A German note has been presented at Versailles requesting that negotiations be speedily begun on the subject of a new constitution of the Reich and its relationship to Poland.

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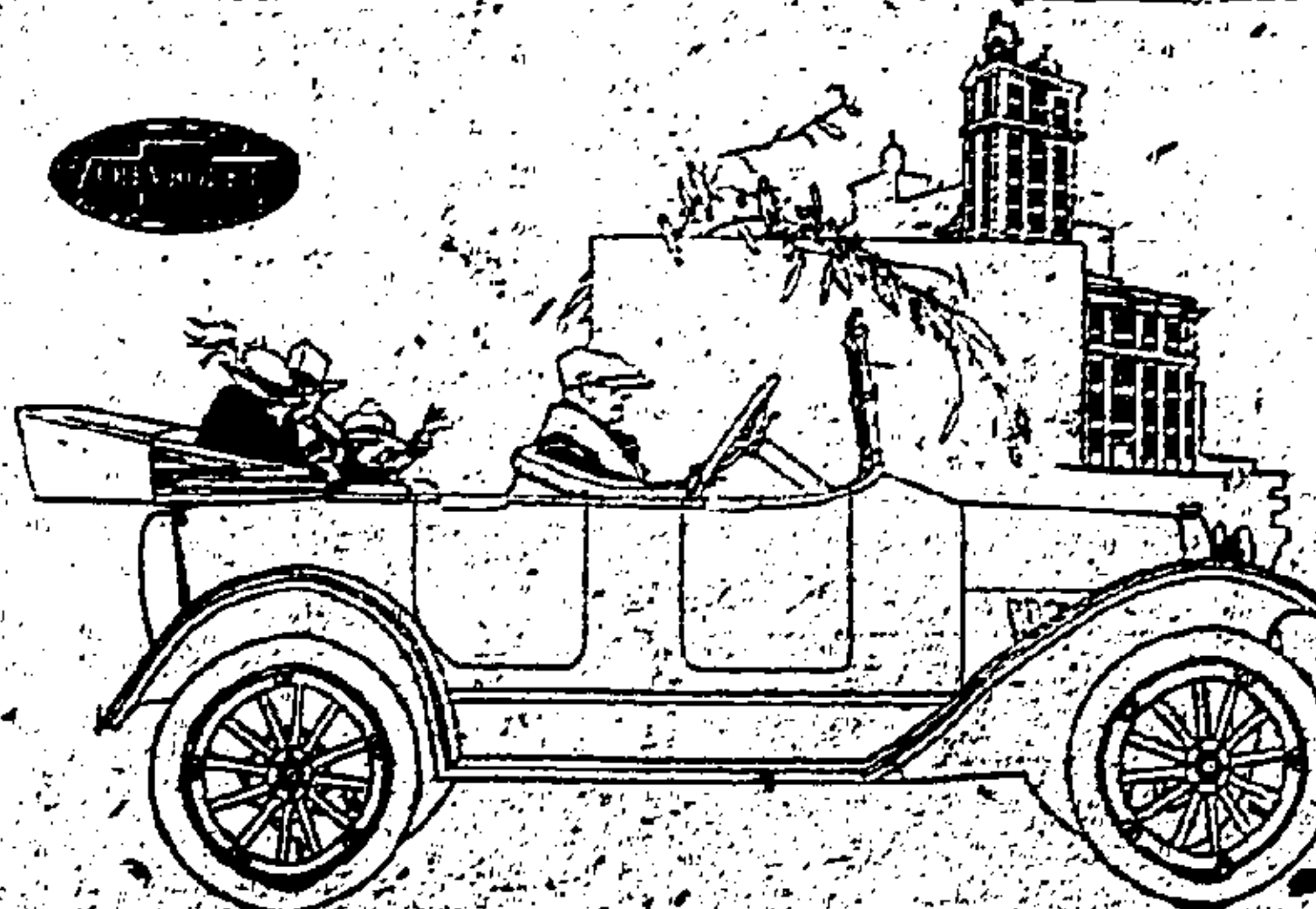
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AWAKE AND SATISFIED.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.

"As for me I shall behold Thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with Thy likeness."—Psalm 17:15.

Of many experiences in our lives that of Jacob at Bethel is the parable, when he awoke out of sleep and said, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." They may be "unlooked for," like his, when, like him, absorbed in our own plans, there comes some arresting intimation that God has some better plan for us. Or they may reach us along the line we have prepared, when, like the Psalmist here, we have learnt, in the midst of trouble, to rest in God and await His appearing. But whether expected or unawares there have been times—times to which we instinctively use this figure of speech, when we "awake" to something in life as to which we had been either dead or dreaming. Sleep, says Keble's hymn, is a death, and truly in a manner it is. Common-place as sleep is, it remains a mystery. Familiar also as it is, it is mysterious too, and there can be little doubt that the daily wonder of awakening out of sleep suggests to man's mind a possible revival from what is called death but nowise explained by being given a name. My text doubtless speaks of the awakening out of the final sleep, which the righteous may await in confidence; it also suggests awakenings of the soul which prepare it for that final arousing. "When awake"—looking to the future—can only be said if one is able to say "when I awake"—experience of the past. Expected satisfaction from beholding God's face in righteousness in the perfect life is grounded on the moments of vision granted us in the life that now is.

God's first clear call, of the soul's first clear response, is the experience which above all others we are accustomed to speak of as "the soul's awakening"—a phrase which has become the title of a popular picture showing a young face radiant with illumination, as if there had suddenly shone into the mind a light from heaven. That indeed is exactly what often does come to pass. Sudden conversion is called in the annals of religious evangelism, and the psychological textbooks, which now fully admit its reality, have not yet given it any other name. The gradual work of grace comes to a head, the world seems different because the soul is different, with an inward radiance which transfigures even outward objects.

"Let no one ask me how it came to pass:

It seems that I am happy; that to me

A brighter emerald twinkles in the grass,

A purer sapphire melts into the sea."

But the awakening, to be real need not be sudden. This morning some passed from slumber to clear consciousness in the twinkling of an eye, with others the arousing was a gradual process. The result is the same, and so spiritually it is enough that the soul in some manner do become awake unto God, that it cease to be blind, deaf, unresponsive to His grace, unresponsive to His truth. That is awakening; it is life from the dead.

There are further awakenings in the Christian history of the soul, for there is infinitely more in Christ than can be grasped in any first view, however clear. The disciple who is much with Him will accompany

Him to mounts of transfiguration, will behold His glory and share His communion with the Father. It is recorded that on that supreme occasion "Peter and they that were with him were heavy with sleep, but when they were awake they saw His glory and the two men that were with Him." We are not without a key to the seeming mystery. We too have been unaware of the fullness there is in Christ, have perceived, but dimly how all things are summed up in Him: how the light of ancient story and of future hope gather around Him: "Heavy with sleep;" "Satisfied when we awake, with His likeness."

A very different scene in the account of the same evangelist is that in the lonely garden where Jesus to His disciples to watch while He went farther to pray. Returning He found them asleep: "sleeping for sorrow," runs the charitable record. The expression is striking, for do we not know that sleep often denies her balm to the grief-stricken who most need it? Yet there is a sleep which is "for sorrow," which like all strong emotions is outwearing, so that when it reaches a certain stage kind nature takes pity and grants the torpor of exhaustion. Turn now to our Psalm, which like most great songs is the cry of a heart sorely tried. It is the cry of one who found life bitter, even cruel, to the God-fearing, fortunate and favourable, to many who would not have God in their knowledge. But he knows things are not what they seem, that their evil appearance is temporary and often illusory, and that it will yet give way to a satisfying vision. This may be a permissible interpretation of the words "When I awake," but in any case it is a valid application of them, meaning, when these calamities are overpast, when God grants an end of trouble, when there comes a new day and a fresh beginning.

Now it is certainly true that the trouble to which man is said to be born may have an effect which is numbing and deadening. How grief lowers the vitality of both mind and body it needs no doctor to tell, and how hard it is to follow the doctor's advice and keep the spirits up the heart which knoweth its own bitterness can say. The danger is that in his bitterness of heart the child of sorrow may think that for the first time he is in touch with the "realities" of life. He thinks himself disillusioned, awakened out of a pleasing dream to see things as they are, that is to say pitiless and hard, in which it makes no difference whether a man tries to serve God or not, except to put him at a disadvantage. This is indeed far from an uncommon state of mind. But what if, letting go one set of illusions, the man has only taken up with another? What if his pleasing dream has only been displaced by an ugly nightmare? "Sleeping for sorrow," numbed by trouble, seeing things at a wrong angle and out of proportion, "seeing only that which is near" as the Bible puts it, so loaded by the pressure of the present and the immediate that you forget how large life is after all! When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion we were like men that dream. Their was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongue with singing. That is the new song God is going to put into your mouth. Wait you His time.

Just before my text there is mentioned another kind of unreality from which an awakening will have to come, whether to the wear or woe of the sleepers, depends upon how they receive it. They are vividly described as "men of the world whose portion is in this life, and whose belly they fill with their treasure."

They are satisfied with children, and leave the rest of their substance to their babes." To such as these the Psalmist's satisfaction in God would seem the thinnest of unrealities, the vaguest of dreams. They deal with substance; he, they would say, seeks for the shadow of a shade. "Substantial men" we are all in the way of calling them, flattering their illusion and unconscious of the grim irony. "Men of the world"—the phrase would almost serve in its most modern vogue. For who so sure of himself and satisfied with his lot as your prosperous, blatant man of the world? Who so confident that he has taken hold of life by the right end and got a firm grasp of it? Who so contemptuous of the dreamer, meaning by that whoever may have objects in life higher than his own? From such the Psalmist prays to be delivered, as well he might. In Christian light we had better pray they may be delivered from themselves. For God's Spirit strives even with such. They have their moments of doubt, wondering uneasily whether the structure of security they have reared around them and propose to pass on to their babes be more than the baseless fabric of a dream. There come glimpses of the truth, especially late in life, even to eyes enclosed in their own fatness, but it is terribly hard to let go the cherished delusion of a lifetime, especially when nine out of ten of us who might know better cry confirmation of it. And then also the great danger with these men is their conviction, shared by others, that they are particularly wide awake. Their success is the result of astuteness; they are what they are because they slept lighter, rose earlier than other men. The last thing such a man would ever admit is that he has been taken in, deluded. Yet it is of such that the prophet's words are supremely true: "It shall be as when an hungry mandreameth, and behold he eateth; but he awaketh, and his soul is empty."

The sum of the matter is that our life is either a deepening of slumber or an ever fuller awakening to righteousness and God. If life's goal were the grave, our pleasure in trifles would be at least excusable. But the grave is not the goal. Death is not what it seems, for while it seems to be the end of life it is rather its culmination at this stage, that life which is life indeed may make its new beginning in the eternal home of the soul. The pure in heart become more and more able to see God, clearer and nearer to behold His face in righteousness. The path of the just may be hard or it may be easy, it may be much through pain or be beside green pastures and still waters. But however that be ordered in the wisdom of the Redeemer, it is a progress toward the beatific vision, which will satisfy the soul of His servants after dreams and death alike are over, when the day breaks and the shadows flee away.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The s.s. Glenfalloch arrived this morning from Singapore with a general cargo of 105 tons. Two vagrant passengers died on board of consumption.

The Yuet Chang Chi, which came in yesterday from Swatow, experienced trouble with her engines.

The Tonan Maru brought 85 tons of rice from Chuenchow.

The Atsuta Maru yesterday brought 7,445 tons of general cargo and 27 bags of mails.

The Daitoku Maru, belonging to the O.S.K., came into the harbour yesterday afternoon with 1,644 tons of coal from Japan.

The s.s. Amakusa Maru (O.S.K.) has departed for Keelung via Swatow with 300 tons of general cargo.

The Tjilwong, a Dutch vessel, under the agency of the Java-China-Japan Line, departed yesterday with 3,000 tons of rice and 8,000 tons of general merchandise for Yokohama.

The Gablonz departed yesterday at noon with through cargo for Vladivostok via Shanghai. She has a mixed crew, mostly Italians, and at present she flies the League of Nations flag. After her voyage to Vladivostok she will revert to the agency of Messrs. Dodwell and Co.

The Admiral Line s.s. Eldridge, now in harbour, is a new boat on her maiden trip. She is a fine vessel of 1,100 tons gross and on the run down from Shanghai did the admirable speed of 14 knots per hour.

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NOTICES

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HIDDEN SOLDIERS.

BRAVE FRENCH CHEMIST.

Among the witnesses in the "informers of Laon" case is Louis Chevalier, a chemist at Crecy, who concealed and tended no fewer than 58 wounded soldiers after the German occupation. [The alleged informers are charged with treason in betraying hidden French soldiers to the Germans.] One of the men whom Chevalier helped was too badly hurt to be got over the frontier like the others, so Chevalier passed him off as his nephew, and for 16 months threw the Hun off the scent. Finally, the German police officer Thomas, who is among the accused, hunted him down, but Chevalier denied his charges with such coolness and assurance that Thomas went away convinced.

"Never," said the chemist to his adopted nephew, "will I give you up." "But I," replied the wounded man, "will not let you be shot on my account. I shall give myself up." He did so. Chevalier nevertheless was condemned to death; but the sentence was reduced to 15 years' imprisonment.

One of the counsel for the defence expressed regret that Chevalier had not been given the War Cross.

How a paralysed old woman, Mme. Haim, hid two Senegalese soldiers was another story that caused great emotion in court. At first the Senegalese were hidden in a hut in a wood, and villagers took them food. When cold weather came Mme. Haim concealed the soldiers in her house, but once more the German police were put on the track by ignoble informers. Mme. Haim and her son and daughter stoutly denied all knowledge of the men, although they were beaten by Hun soldiers to spare them confess.

Finally, Thomas fired two shots into the soldiers' hiding place, and they came out. They were put to death, and the mayor of the village and his deputy and policeman were executed. Mme. Haim told the court that her brother was likewise condemned to death but spared. "I," she said, "was only 16. They gave me a year's imprisonment." "Mlle. Haim," exclaimed Maitre Herod, for the defence, "permit me in the name of all Frenchmen to bow before you." Applause from every part of the court greeted this homage.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR FORD'S WORKERS.

Mount Clemens, Mich. July 11.—It was learned on authority here to-day that Henry Ford has decided to increase the minimum wage of Ford Motor Company employees to \$7 a day. It is believed that the new minimum will be put into effect soon, probably on August 1, or thereabouts.

THE SHANGHAI EPIDEMIC.

SOME USEFUL HEALTH HINTS.

The Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council issues the following notice regarding choleraic diarrhoea, now prevalent in the North—

EAT AND DRINK

Nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

DO NOT CONSUME

1. Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or otherwise sterilised.

2. Food on which flies have settled.

3. Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.

4. Ice-cream unless made from boiled materials.

5. Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a germ-proof filter, the candle of which should be boiled once a week regularly.

6. Aerated waters or other drinks unless of the best quality.

Fruits, tomatoes, etc., can be sterilised so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds in briskly boiling water.

The baby that cannot sleep and cries half the night is not displaying these symptoms without reason. They show that it is not well. In such cases Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, act like magic and are a blessing to mothers, for they make the little one sleep happily and wake up well.

There are no injurious drugs or opiates in Baby's Own Tablets, as is proved by the certificate of Dr. Milton Hersey, M.A., Sc., Official Analyst to the cities of Quebec and Montreal, of which the following is a copy:—

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"I hereby certify that I have made a careful chemical analysis of Baby's Own Tablets."

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They are a safe and efficient medicine for the troubles they are indicated to relieve and cure."

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M.A., Sc.

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FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	7th Sept.	due Bombay about 16th Sept.	
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ARRATON APCAR	2nd Sept.	due Calcutta 25th Sept.	
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DUNERA	25th Aug.	Shanghai only.	

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Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 12
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 20
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Monteagle	Oct. 23	Nov. 17
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

"Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations 'MONTAGLE' 16th August, 'EMPEROR OF JAPAN' 20th Aug., & 'EMPEROR OF RUSSIA' 4th September will not call at Shanghai."

CANADA'S NEW TRIM DE LUX "THE TRANS-CANADA LTD." 9 Vancouver to Montreal 1919 hours.

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S.S. "ECUADOR"	8th October.
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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

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For particulars of sailings ships are requested to approach the undersigned.

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SHIPPING-NEWS.

FORTUNES IN SALVAGE.

An immense mass of surplus and obsolete Army stores, the salvage of the war from land and sea, is at present on view at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where from time to time sales are being held by direction of the Disposal Board of the Ministry of Munitions. Most of it is what the Army calls "junk," but that there are fortunes in it—and doubtless fortunes still to be made out of it—may be gathered from the fact that the last few sales have averaged a turnover of from £15,000 to £20,000. Even the old iron and brass of war can be very largely turned to further use and profit. There is, for instance, writes a representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, who visited Woolwich recently under official auspices, a little item of 1,000 tons of empty brass shell cases, 90 per cent. of which are German. Needless to say to what serviceable purposes manufacturers will be able to put these. So, too, with vast stores of our own ammunition cases, from 18in shells to rifle cartridges. There is a ready sale for all brass, copper, and steel, as may be illustrated by such items as copper driving bands, which fetch between £80 and £90 a ton. Old blankets and felt of all kinds by the hundreds of tons will largely find a way to Dewsbury to be manufactured into standard clothes. Enormous stocks of old leather will be put to some of the vast variety of uses in which leather plays a part, including the making of toys. Aluminium in almost any quantities will once more provide us with some nice kitchen utensils, let us hope; while Army rubber sheets and capes by the tens of thousands require little more than renovation in some cases to be given a new lease of usefulness in more ways than one. The same thing may be said of prodigious quantities of Army tentage, although it may not help to solve the present summer holiday problem. The following list gives a rough, by no means complete, idea of what may be bought at Woolwich at the present time under the official designations of "unserviceable" and "obsolete stores":

Aluminium. Cotton.
 Cupro-nickel. Ebony.
 Brass and copper. Jute (old).
 Iron (cast). Leather (old).
 wrought, and Mats.
 steel scrap. Trench periscope.
 Phosphor man-copes.
 gaudy bronze. Rubber (various).
 Mixed and white Waterbottles.
 metals. Bedsteads.
 Lead and anti-motor tyres.
 money. Tentage.
 Zinc. Rags and rope.
 Electric fittings. Ground sheets.
 Accoutrements. Webbing.
 Textiles. Wheels.
 Canvas. Telephones (field scrap).
 Carboys. Old rifle sights.
 Casks. Bandoliers.
 Wood (boxes). Bicycles (of drums).
 Drums.

Incidentally, the Pressman spotted a big collection of old Army bugles. "How much do those fetch?" he asked Captain Waston, one of the Army salvage officers at Woolwich. "Well," was the reply, "we have a very soft corner in our hearts for Boy Scouts, and these old bugles are sold to Scout corps at scrap prices." Everything else has its reserve price, and although it is true there are some big bargains to be picked up there is nothing given away.

BUSY SHIPYARDS AT BELFAST.

During the past six months 13 vessels, representing a total of 93,000 tons, were launched from Belfast shipyards. Messrs. Harland and Wolff were responsible for seven of the vessels and Messrs. Workman Clark and Co. for six. The majority of the vessels were standard ships of the B. G. and N. types, ordered by the Shipping Controller and subsequently purchased by private firms. Only one ship exceeded 10,000 tons, and she was smaller than the average size of vessels launched in Belfast in pre-war days. There are now in harbour for reconstruction and reconditioning about 100,000 tons of shipping released by the Admiralty after the Armistice. The vessels include the Royal Mail liners Andes, Asturias, Almazora, and Ebro, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Orbita, the Union Castle liner Edinburgh Castle, the Orient Line Oriole, the Ellerman liner City of London, and the Belfast Steamship Company's Magic. Some of the work involved in this reconditioning has been very heavy but the first of the vessels—the City of London—will be completed next week. White Star liner Olympic is expected within the next few weeks for alterations.

SHIPPING. **C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For. Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI ... Chekiang ... 31st Aug. at noon.

WWEI, CHEFOO & TISIN HULCHOW ... 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, amidehips. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
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 Telephone No. 35.
 Hongkong Aug. 19, 1919

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Regular Fortnightly Service between **CHINA and JAPAN.**

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikapi	Java	in port	21st Aug.	Japan
Tjikini	Shanghai	23rd Aug.	26th Aug.	Java
Tjikaoek	Java	in port	4th Sept.	Japan
Tjikapas	Java	25th Aug.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
 (Occupying 9 to 10 days)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Mailan ... A. H. Stewart ... TUES., 19th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Harhong ... J. W. Evans ... SUN., 24th Aug. at noon.

Quinnebaug ... Medina ... WED., 27th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
 General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration).

For. Steamship. On.

SANDAKAN ... Hainsang ... Tues., 19th Aug. at noon.

STRAITS & Calcutta ... Yalshing ... Wed., 20th Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... Wosang ... Thur., 21st Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG ... Taksang ... Thur., 21st Aug. at 8 a.m.

MANILA ... Loongsang ... Fri., 22nd Aug. at 3 p.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta ... Fooksang ... Sat., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.

KOBE ... Kwaisang ... Tues., 26th Aug. at 5 p.m.

MANILA ... Yuensang ... Fri., 29th Aug. at 3 p.m.

KOBE ... Hopsang ... Sat., 30th Aug. at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE. The Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE. Sailings every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited number of passenger accommodations, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE. A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodations, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE. Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and Swatow.

BORNEO LINE. One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer leaving once a month.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedu, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE. A weekly service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihai and Chaochow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	5th Sept.	8 Sept. 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travel.

A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To
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 AGENTS.

THE EX-KAISER.

WILL HE BE TRIED?

Mr. William G. Sheppard writes from Paris under date of June 28 to the New York Evening Post as follows:—

I have gone into this question of the punishment of the Kaiser, and at this date, the evening of the signing of the treaty, I cannot discover that the Kaiser stands in any danger at all of being haled before any sort of a court.

Any American ought to be glad if he could feel as safe from arrest for getting his income tax report mixed up, as the Kaiser can feel just now in regard to being haled to trial.

As I glean the facts it was Lloyd George who started the project of forcing the Kaiser to trial. Lloyd George got his idea from the mass of public opinion in England. In 1917, for instance, there was a tremendous wave of opinion in England, press and public, that the Kaiser ought to be tried for killings in the Zeppelin and aeroplane raids and in the submarine atrocities.

Coroner's juries convicted him and his Government of murder and settled opinion arose in England that some day these charges by the coroner's juries would be actually brought up against the Kaiser.

By the English law, which grants itself a vast leeway, it would undoubtedly be possible to bring a bill of charges against the Kaiser and, in regular legal procedure, convict him and punish him for crime.

Lloyd George, in several speeches, during which he caught and voiced this aspect of British opinion, declared himself in favour of such a trial and of due punishment.

It is these speeches of Lloyd George to the British public which have caused the British to insist, at the Peace Conference, on the punishment clauses in the Peace Treaty.

I find that the French politicians join with the British in feeling that the Kaiser ought to be punished. But in France, there is some conflict of opinion. The French and the British have lists of several hundreds of German officers, who, as prison camp commanders, field commanders, aeroplane raiders, Zeppelin raiders or submarine commanders, have committed atrocious violations of military law. The French in the main believe that the Germans ought to turn over to the Allies every officer so mentioned in the Allies lists, but there is some divergence of French opinion as to whether or not the Kaiser ought to be included in the number.

The Belgians, surprising as it may seem, appeared at the Peace Conference to be far less vindictive against the Kaiser than were the British and the French. I cannot discover that any member of the American Peace Commission favoured the punishment of the Kaiser, and, strange as it may seem, the American members found the Belgians arrayed with them in their lack of interest as to what should be done to Wilhelm.

The Belgian Government viewpoint was far different from American viewpoint. The Americans took the position that the best way to restore a dynasty to Germany was to make a martyr of the Kaiser.

It's the best way in the world to get a Hohenzollern back on the throne," said a member of the American commission, "to try and punish Wilhelm! The best thing to do is to leave him alone. The punishment of the Kaiser, officers who actually violated the laws of civilised warfare is all well enough. It may serve a good end, but we Americans have not been able to see that the punishment of the Kaiser could bring any but evil results. German public sympathy does not extend to him just now, and we don't want it ever again to extend in the direction of kingship for Germany."

The Belgians, however, who found themselves on the same side of the table with the Americans in regard to the punishment of the Kaiser looked at the matter from a different vantage point. The king game isn't any too solid an institution in Belgium just now. The Belgian Government doesn't want to have the king business upset any more than is absolutely necessary. One reason that the Belgian Government was so anxious to have President Wilson visit Belgium and travel there about with the King and Queen personally was to attempt to prove to Belgium royally that the King and Queen were worthy persons and that the king game, if decently played, by decent

PROHIBITION.

A WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT.

Following their success in the United States, the Prohibition Forces, under the leadership of the Anti-Saloon League, are on a world-wide campaign. It is believed that this is the "psychological moment" for such a campaign, and large funds are expected to be available for the purpose. Outlining the plan of campaign, one of the organisers says:—

There is much important work which can be conducted by the Anti-Saloon League of America in almost every foreign country, such, for instance, as personal and platform lecture work by field agents and missionaries of the Anti-Saloon League of America; the organisation of an international Prohibition Press association and the establishment of an international Prohibition periodical to be printed in different languages; the securing of co-operation in publicity work by interesting the daily and weekly newspapers in all countries, and the securing of valuable publicity through the literature of international travel companies and organisations. Great service also can be rendered to the missionary agencies in all mission fields for the building up and organising of temperance sentiment.

Educational agencies, moreover, furnish an opportunity which should not be overlooked. Prohibition propaganda, if properly handled, can be conducted through exchange professorships in the universities, college lectures courses, general Chautauqua and lyceum bureaux, university extension work, as well as scientific temperance instruction in the public schools of all countries similar to that which has been so successful in the United States.

Industrial enterprises and trade organisations may also be used as agencies through which the industrial and trade organisations of other countries may be reached.

Another field which should be no means be neglected is that which is presented by labour organisations. The relation of the liquor traffic and the Prohibition movement to the welfare of the working man from every point of view must be brought home to the representatives of organised labour in America, and must through the labour organisations of this country eventually be brought to the attention of the labour interests in Europe and elsewhere.

In addition to all these other avenues of approach to the alcohol problem, it should be made to secure the right kind of diplomatic representations by the official agents of the United States Government in all the United States consulates and legations. As the United States of America itself becomes a Prohibition country in accordance with the will of the people of this Republic, the official agents of this nation abroad should actually represent the sentiment and attitude of the American people on this great question as that sentiment and attitude is expressed by the legislative bodies of the different States and by Congress.

folks, was not so bad after all. The Belgians, therefore, have felt that the ex-Kaiser, as an ex-king, ought to be left untouched. Whatever acts he committed during the war were committed not by him personally but by him in the position of kingship. Kings ought not to be punished before the gaze of the world. The masses of Europe are displaying little enough sympathy with kings anyhow, and have more than enough doubts of their infallibility, without having governments deliberately set out to prove that any king of any sort can do any wrong. Even if a king can do wrong there is no good in making a public fuss about it.

The Italians have had something of the same feeling in the matter.

The real stumbling block, however, in the project of trying and punishing the Kaiser is Holland. There is no international law of any kind by which the Hollanders can feel themselves justified in turning the Kaiser over to the Allies. I have had a statement from a Hollandier who is close to the Holland Government, which sets forth the feeling of both the Dutch public and the Dutch Government.

"You fellows can ask for the Kaiser all you want. We won't give him to you. Holland has always been sanctuary in international

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S RING.

FAMOUS TREASURE TO BE SOLD.

Every day in these changeable times the news comes of new men succeeding in old ones, and coincidentally the stream of old treasures flows into the market. The demands of the death duties and the mandates of taxation are incalculable, says the London Daily Telegraph. Shortly the Earl of Home's collections of old silver, furniture and objects of art including Queen Elizabeth's mother-pearl ring (with enamelled portrait of herself and her mother, Anne Boleyn, in the bezel of it), will be sold at Christie's the Scottish castles of Bognhall and Douglas, and of the Hirsch at Goldstream having been stripped of these noble heirlooms. The Home family first received their grant of lands from William the Lion before 1214. The first Lord was Ambassador to England in Henry VI's time. The third led the van at Flodden, and afterwards embraced the English interest. The fifth fought Bothwell and protected James I in his youth, coming with that monarch to England in 1603 as a Privy Councillor, and being created an Earl in 1605.

Rich and rare as the Home silver trophies will prove to be, popular interest will be centred in Queen Elizabeth's ring, which it is highly probable, entered the family possession through James I's henchman and protector, the first Earl. This mother-pearl hoop is overlaid on the shoulders with bands of gold set with rubies. The gold bezel has six table diamonds forming the initial E, with a pearl and rubies. This bezel appears, and shows minutely chased and enamelled portraits of the Queen and her ill-fated mother. A diamond and ruby mark their costume. On the inner side of the loop is a tiny gold plaque, delicately enamelled with Queen Elizabeth's badge, a phoenix and with a crown in translucent colors. The chasing of the portraits was probably executed by that Italian artist who worked the historic ring which the Queen gave to the unfortunate Earl of Essex.

JAPANESE NAVAL VISITORS.

The naval establishments at Portsmouth were visited on June 25th by Captain Tajiri, Com. Kumashiro, Eng. Cant. Myoshi, and Eng. Lt. Com. N. Yamana, of the Imperial Japanese Navy. On arrival at Admiralty House they were met by British naval officers, who accompanied them on their visits to the Vernon torpedo depot, the Fishguard training school for boy artificers, and the navigation and signal schools. Afterwards they were taken around the dockyard, and saw the principal workshops and docks.

affairs. That is our record and our pride. No other country in the world would turn over a political prisoner under such conditions, and there is no law in the world that makes such an action necessary in Holland. In fact, we would have to break international law to do the thing, and you can be dead sure we won't do it. If the Germans ask us to turn him over to them that will be another matter. We will comply immediately. If they want to turn him over to the Allies that will be none of our concern. But you will not get him from us directly without a fight."

The members of the American Peace Commission looked on the entire Kaiser problem as somewhat laughable. They haven't taken it seriously and they will regard with interest and curiosity whatever attempts are made by the Allies to get hold of the once royal person.

That the Germans will haul Wilhelm out of his Holland retreat and deliver him in chains to the Allies—especially with the demands of the United States, Belgium and Italy so weak and unvoiced—is not highly probable.

The probable escape of the Kaiser from punishment is not a popular theme. But European contingencies, as the Americans see them—contingencies which have gummed up the wishes, activities and hopes of the Peace Conference at every turn—are interfering with whatever does the Kaiser ought to receive.

It is a safe wager that the ex-royal neck will never feel a halter. It may be that he will ask the Allies to name some corner of the earth where he may continue to live in peace, and that the Allies will agree to it. But that is a long way from the Kaiser's present position.

"USELESS" WAR MATERIAL.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

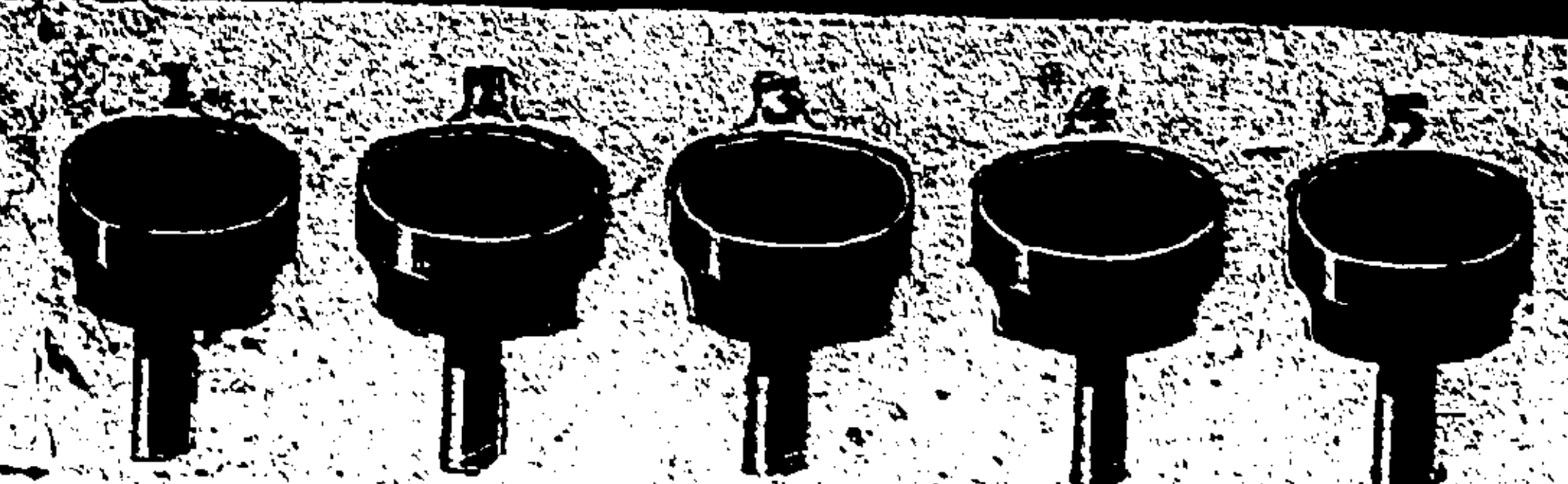
Inventive genius and business methods (say the Daily Telegraph) are very much in evidence at Amber Court, near Esher where, under the direction of officials of the Munitions Invention Department, a number of interesting experiments are being carried out with a view to finding some commercial use for the vast quantity—so vast that one cannot at present estimate its extent—of useless war material. The department carries on its work in sheds specially erected in the grounds of the riverside estate of Amber Court, and in addition to dealing with war stores, is finding, in conjunction with the Committee on the Utilisation of Surplus War Material, many methods of utilising other odds and ends usually destroyed as useless.

For instance, while engaged in constructing special crane piles of wood and wire, designed by Neale, the famous airship designer, piles which while having the strength of steel are only one-third the weight, the M.I.D. officials noticed large heaps of sawdust collecting. Such waste could not be tolerated, and steps were immediately taken to find some use for this wood powder. After numerous experiments it was discovered that sawdust, mixed with glue and certain other substances and compressed produced a substance useful for many purposes. Further experiments proved that the produce could be planned and worked in other ways as one is able to work on wood and by varying the pressure, its solidity altered to suit the requirements of the occasion. Since that time ladies shoe heels, ear trumpets for aeroplane spotting machines, and many other articles have been made from the sawdust material and are proving absolutely successful.

Shells of various calibre have been proved by experiment and demonstration to have considerable commercial possibilities. The steel of which they are made is in many cases capable of being made glass hard, and milling cutters have been produced which wear well under most exacting tests. After a little manipulation in the lathe, an 18-pounder shell makes a nose and copper band, makes an excellent shafting coupling, and the copper bands sell at a good price for electrical and other purposes. A six-inch shell similarly dealt with becomes a fine flexible couple, and other sizes are equally useful for the same purpose. Shells are already hollowed out, with the result that a great saving in both labour and material is effected by using them instead of solid steel for couplings and other articles when the dimensions are suitable. A special lathe extension constructed from spare parts enables waste 18-pounder cartridge cases to be cut into strip brass which finds a ready market, while it has also been demonstrated that the containers from shrapnel shell can be used, after slight alteration, as lamps. The ingenuity of the M.I.D. has been turned to good account in repairing and improving the machinery within the experimental sheds. At one time there was a block in the gas pipes causing interference with the supply observation balloons filled from the main supply pipes were used as temporary gasometers.

The most interesting and important experiments from a commercial point of view are those in connection with the utilisation of aeroplane engines for ordinary commercial purposes, with promise of considerable success. An alteration in the carburettor makes it possible to run the engines on coal gas, and with couplings made from shells they have been connected to dynamos with very good results. By running these high-powered engines at a reduced rate of speed, a horse power of long life is assured in addition to increased power in a smaller space. Second-hand aeroplane engines, as such, have only a limited market, but stationary power units they may prove a useful innovation. They have also been proved by experiments at Amber Court to be most reliable and economical as motor-boats engines, for driving pumping apparatus, and many other purposes. On one such machine, many of which are actually working at the Amber Court shops, an aeroplane has been fitted, and an aeroplane motor has been used for driving a pump.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., Ltd., in their report dated July 3, state:—Gold—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £26,452,360, an increase of £715,875, as compared with last week's return. About £6,000,000 of gold has been shipped or engaged for shipment from the United States during the week. Spain and South America are to be the principal recipients, but China, India and England also figure, the last mentioned only to a very limited extent. A transfer of over £280,000 has been made from Canada to New York. Notice is now required for the shipment of gold from America. The Rhodesian gold output for May 1919 amounted to £213,057, as compared with £213,160 for April 1919 and £249,205 for May 1918. Currency—The Diet of Poland had initiated a law regulating its "Zloty" (gold unit), styled the "Zloty" (consisting of a hundred groszy) to be proposed, similar to the franc. That is, say 3,100 Zlotys will be struck from a gold, 300 fine. The 20 Zloty pieces will be styled ducats, and 10 Zloty pieces, ducats. There will be pieces of 2 Zloty in silver, 100 fine, 20 Zloty in nickel, and 10, 5, and 1 groszy in iron. Silver—Owing to more plentiful supplies the price of silver has fallen to 25s. 6d. per ounce, as compared with 26s. 6d. for the month of May. The price of silver has fallen to 25s. 6d. per ounce, as compared with 26s. 6d. for the month of May.



Here are the Self Starters—innocent looking typewriter keys—that force an automatic speed gain of 15% to 25% on ordinary correspondence.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., Ltd., in their report dated July 3, state:—Gold—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £26,452,360, an increase of £715,875, as compared with last week's return. About £6,000,000 of gold has been shipped or engaged for shipment from the United States during the week. Spain and South America are to be the principal recipients, but China, India and England also figure, the last mentioned only to a very limited extent. A transfer of over £280,000 has been made from Canada to New York. Notice is now required for the shipment of gold from America. The Rhodesian gold output for May 1919 amounted to £213,057, as compared with £213,160 for April 1919 and £249,205 for May 1918. Currency—The Diet of Poland had initiated a law regulating its "Zloty" (gold unit), styled the "Zloty" (consisting of a hundred groszy) to be proposed, similar to the franc. That is, say 3,100 Zlotys will be struck from a gold, 300 fine. The 20 Zloty pieces will be styled ducats, and 10 Zloty pieces, ducats. There will be pieces of 2 Zloty in silver, 100 fine, 20 Zloty in nickel, and 10, 5, and 1 groszy in iron. Silver—Owing to more plentiful supplies the price of silver has fallen to 25s. 6d. per ounce, as compared with 26s. 6d. for the month of May. The price of silver has fallen to 25s. 6d. per ounce, as compared with 26s. 6d. for the month of May.

THE CABLE DELAYS.

During the past few months many communications have been received by the London Chamber of Commerce from members urging that steps should be taken by the Chamber with the object of ameliorating the cable position. It will therefore be of interest to state in a few words, says the secretary, Mr. Charles E. Musgrave, what has been done in this connection. The Post and Telegraph Committee and, indeed, several trade sections have been in communication with the Postmaster-General, the Chief Cable Censor, and the cable companies on the subject. Repeatedly, during the past six months, the cable companies have been asked to consider the cable position, and the cable companies have been asked to consider the cable position, and the cable companies have been asked to consider the cable position.

NOTICES.

THE STUDEBAKER MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

Tel. No. 1913.
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G.P.O. Box 444.



A Car which has won for itself a world-wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

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ENGINEERS & LAUNCH BUILDERS.
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Makers Ltd.
A.B.C. Boiler, Locomotive,
Exline Ltd., (Leather-cloth).
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Repair work of any description
And above all our prices are right and we can give prompt delivery.



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FILET LACE TABLE COVERS, ROUND & SQUARE,
SWATOW DRAWN WORK & SILK EMBROIDERIES,
ALL KINDS OF LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
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A French Preparation of Purest
Ingredients. It is the only
Pill which is not only
effective, but also
palatable. It is
the only Pill which
is not only effective,
but also palatable.
It is the only Pill
which is not only
effective, but also
palatable.

理代泰豐華
A Fine Milk Food for Infants.
Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot
be obtained.
A large consignment just on hand.
Prices very moderate.



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SELLING	
TTT	3/9 3/4
Demand	3/9 15/16
30 d/s	3/10 1/16
60 d/s	3/10 3/16
4 m/s	3/10 5/16
TTT Shanghai	Nom.
TTT Singapore	162
TTT Japan	164
TTT India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
TTT San Francisco	81 3/4
& New York	
TTT Java	215
TTT Manila	Nom.
TTT France	6.20
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/11
4 m/s. D/P	3/11 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/11 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/11 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	83 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	6.40
6 m/s. France	6.46
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	81 3/4
TTT Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	
TTT Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	
Demand, Manila	170
Demand, Singapore	162
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Bangkok	40 3/4
Sovereign	4.15 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	36.80
Bar Silver, per oz	
Forward	

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Discount per \$100	
Hong Kong	42 1/2
Shanghai	43 1/2
Yokohama	44 1/2
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NOTICE.

All persons with the ex-
ception of those of Chinese
race, desiring to leave the
Colony for places other than
Canton, West River or Macao
should apply in person for per-
mission to do so at THE
PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING between the hours of
9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.

Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 24 hours
are required to register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
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APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
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Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE	
WEEK DAYS	
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